Hon. Secretary of State

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NATIONAL ROAD.

The Memorial of a committee of the citizens of Leaksville and its vicinity, (Rockingham county, North-Carolina) to his Excellency James Monroe, President of the United States:

The undersigned being charged by their fellow-citizens, with the duty of laying before your Excellency a memorial in their behalf, relatively to the great National Road, about to be opened from Washington City to New-Orleans; beg leave to promise that they cherish a full portion of the lovely interest now felt throughout this vast community of freemen, in all measures of general government, having for their object, the advancement of the general welfare. Having observed an act of Congress, passed during its last session, in relation to internal improvements, that you are authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as you may deem of national importance in a commercial or national point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail; and that in the execution of this project, the Board of United States Engineers will shortly convene to determine among other matters, upon the most eligible route for the great Turnpike above named. Your memorialists seize this early moment to prefer before the proper authority, their claims upon the consideration of the Government, in the final location of a Highway, which is destined to afford such signal benefit to the country at large, and especially to the territorial sections through which it passes. Your memorialists at all times and in all undertakings, would most cheerfully see the public good prevail over private interest, and national utility raised far above competition with mere local aggrandizement. They therefore trust that their motives upon the present occasion will not be misinterpreted, and that this address will present to your Excellency, such considerations as will justify the designating this vicinity, as a prominent point on the face of the intervening region between Washington and New-Orleans. When, too, they advert to the numerous petitions which are going forward to your Excellency, from different associations of their countrymen who feel interested in the great Highway in question, they feel but little consciousness of violating any principle, either of decorum or patriotic disinterestedness, by adding one to the number of those petitions. In a word, your memorialists solicit from you, personally, only the degree of notice which the matter of their statement in fact deserves, and the submission of the same to the view of the Board of Engineers. Whatever selection of routes may be made by this worthy and scientific Board, in fixing upon the site of the great national road, after a thorough investigation of all the data before them, that selection will meet with an approbation from us commensurate with the high devotion which we, as Americans, must ever cherish to the paramount interest of the community at large. Your memorialists therefore, after these preliminary declarations, required at once by a sense of propriety, and the singular magnitude of their topic, would suggest a survey of the following route among those already contemplated, for the Turnpike from Washington to New Orleans. From the City of Washington, let the line of measurement pass Lynchburg, Virginia, Leaksville and Salisbury, N. Carolina, York, Pinkneyville, Laurens, Abbeville, S. Carolina, and Lexington, Georgia, and thence on by Fort Decatur and Fort Claiborne to New-Orleans. Your memorialists are of opinion, from personal familiarity with most of the region over which the Turnpike thus delineated, must run, this route is preferable to any other yet pointed out. In the first place, it is the most direct that could be selected, to avoid the great chain of mountains which obstructs the really straight course between Washington and New-Orleans. Secondly, it commands a succession of dry gravelly ridges for its basis, with as few and inconsiderable alternations of mountain and valley surface as any other region of equal extent in the United States. Thirdly, extensive precincts of the route have long been used as highways from North to South, and in point of solidity, smoothness and public accommodations, may challenge comparison with any other roads which have not received important artificial aid from enlightened legislation. Another striking advantage afforded by the route in question is, that it would intersect only the following water courses of any magnitude, viz: Rappahannoc, James and Staunton, in Virginia, the Dan, Yadkin and Catawba, in North Carolina, the Savannah, in Georgia, the Chatahoocha and Tombigbee, in Alabama, the Chickawhay Nasoubatcha and Pearl rivers, in Mississippi; of the above streams, there are Bridges already in use over James, Staunton, and Yadkin rivers, along the line of communication here recommended, as well as excellent fords and ferries across most of the others. Your memorialists further state, that as this route runs nearer to, and parallel with the mountains, the streams would generally be crossed so small a distance from their sources, as to occasion but slight impediments to travelling from the partial and transient inundations to which they are subject. But it is not to be doubted, that every inconvenience arising from the want of passways over these rivers at the present time, would soon be obviated by the erection of Bridges and the establishment of Ferries, wheresoever they might be made, should an inducement be offered to achieve such works, by the location of the national road.—And your memorialists hazard nothing in asserting, that materials for constructing roads, bridges, ferry boats, and every appendage which may be found essential to the national Turnpike, may be obtained along the line here designated, as plentifully and cheaply as in any other geographical division of our country. A leading object of the government we presume, will be to open between the two great points of communication, that particular route which is at once the most direct, practicable, and adequately supplied with the means of subsistence, and facilities for travelling, and most likely to extend the ample benefits and auspicious influences of the national road to remote unaccommodated sections of our population. Upon this supposition, the route proposed by your memorialists seems indeed to be of great additional notice inasmuch as (if improved) it would intersect many hundred miles, a region of country heretofore cut off from the invaluable relations of trade and social intercourse, and impart to two great divisions thereof, pretty equal in population if not in territory, all the renovating benefits of our common Highway, carried by numberless tributary roads to every Village and Hamlet. And when it is recollected that to the East of this route nature with but little and from art affords the broadest water communication, and to the West similar pass-ways for considerable portion of the tour from Washington to New-Orleans, it would seem at least superfluous to run the contemplated national road in parallel contiguity along either of these. Your Excellency will be pleased, likewise, to realize from your geographical knowledge, the important fact that the route now brought to your view, connects with the head of navigation on the streams (or at least many of them) above enumerated. This incident it is apparent would much facilitate the commercial interchanges of the neighboring population, and render the national road the medium of transportation to navigable waters, where the same road from its immense consumption would at every point furnish a home market for the farm and garden. Your memorialists now beg your Excellency's attention to their estimate of the distance of the proposed route in which they have thought it most correct to combine intermediate calculations, with the total result for the purpose of showing the position of important places. From critical examination and admeasurement of the map of the United States, New-Orleans seems to lay 50 degrees west of south from Washington and distant 960 miles. A straight line from one great point to the other, would strike impervious mountains of great extent, and recoil as it were upon itself. To avoid them shift this line via Lynchburg, Virginia, 157 miles, thence to Leaksville 62 miles, thence to Salisbury, North Carolina, 70 miles, thence to York, 65 miles, thence to Pinkneyville, 16 miles, thence to Laurens, 34 miles, thence to Abbeville, S. Carolina, 28 miles, thence to Lexington, Georgia, 72 miles, thence to Fort Decatur 196 miles, thence to Fort Claiborne 92 miles, thence to New-Orleans 188 miles, making a total distance of 980 miles, which only exceeds the length of a mathematical line by 20 miles. The above reasons and calculations form an outline of the grounds upon which this petition is based. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the route described may undergo a survey with the others held in contemplation. Thus will it appear to your Excellency, whether this one or the other routes should receive the patronage of an enlightened and impartial Government, and your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

NATH'L. W. HENRY,
JAMES BARNETT,
DURARTES DEMPSEY, } *Committee.*

Leaksville, Jan. 22, 1825.

United States' Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 14.—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, with a statement of the expenditures of the National Armories, and of the arms, &c. made therein during the last year, which was read.

The bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1825, was read the third time, passed and returned to the House.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill making appropriations for the civil service of the Government for the year 1825.

After some little debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading as amended.

Feb 16.—The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair,) the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, and for the appointment of three additional Circuit Judges, (in the Western States,) the question pending being on the recommitment of the bill to the Judiciary committee.

After a short debate on this question, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 23, Nays 23.

The Senate being equally divided on the question, the motion to recommit was lost, and the consideration of the bill proceeded.

Mr. Tazewell, for the purpose, he said, of trying the sense of the Senate on the most important feature of the bill, moved so to amend it as to provide that the three additional circuit judges shall *not* be justices of the supreme court.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a few remarks in opposition to this motion; when

Mr. Tazewell submitted, succinctly, the reasons which induced him to offer the proposition.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken., and Mr. Talbot, of Ken., followed at considerable length, in earnest opposition to the motion, and in reply to Mr. Tazewell.

Mr. Finley, of Pa. made a few remarks expressive of the doubt he still felt on the subject, notwithstanding all that had been said.

The Senate adjourned.

Feb. 17.—The several bills introduced yesterday received a second reading, and were severally referred.

The bill from the House, making an appropriation for the purchase of books and furniture for the use of the Library of Congress, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the House.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the Chair,) the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and to authorize the creation of three additional Circuit Courts.

After considerable discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, (for the arrangement of the circuits, &c.)

Feb. 18.—Mr. King, of New York, rose, and said, in offering the resolution he was about to submit, though it was a subject of great national importance, he did not desire to debate it, nor did he offer it with a view to its present consideration. He submitted it as a matter for the future consideration of the Senate, and hoped it would be received, by all parts of the House, as one entitled to its serious attention. He then laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America, That, as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then, and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged, that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, within any of the United States, and to aid the removal of such slaves, and the removal of such free persons of color, in any of the said states, as by the laws of the states, respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated, or removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America; which was read, and, on motion, ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gowan, from a select committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Slave Trade, made a report on that subject; which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, transmitting a list of the names of the persons who entered into contract with the Treasury Department for the cultivation of the Vine and Olive, and of the tracts of lands allotted to each.

Mr. Van Renssalaer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, proceed to the election of a Printer for the 19th Congress.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was amended by substituting Monday for Friday, and in that form was agreed to.

Feb. 17.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Antonio Meucci, offering his services to paint a picture, representing the meeting of the French and American troops immediately preceding the seige of York Town, to be placed in the Rotundo of the Capitol, at the same price as that received by Col. Trumbull. The letter was referred to the committee on the Library.

Mr. Taylor, from the Select Committee on that subject, made a report recommending an arrangement of the business before the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting the maps, plans and surveys, referred to in the report of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements; which was laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury, accompanied by statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1824; which were laid upon the table, and 3000 copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

Feb. 18.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the Commissioners of the General Land Office, showing the emoluments of the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Offices for a year ending 30th of September last; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion, the report of the select committee appointed to examine what business ought to be acted upon at the present session, was taken up, and having been slightly amended, was adopted.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker, which has attracted much of the public attention recently in Kentucky, and elsewhere, after occupying several days, has terminated in a verdict of *guilty* against him. But a new trial has been granted by the court.

Register.

A child belonging to the Sunday School was asked if there was any thing God could not do, replied, "Yes. Sir; *God cannot lie.*"

Rules and Regulations to be observed by Mothers and Nurses.

Some people in dressing an infant seem in such haste as to toss him in a way that must fatigue and harass him. The most tender deliberation should be observed. Every one knows that a kid, a lamb, a calf, or even a puppy or kitten, cannot thrive if squeezed or tumbled about. An infant is certainly more easily hurt. But in addition to this horrid dressing, his clothes are often so tight, that he frets and roars, though he cannot give words to his complaints. Pins should never be used in an infant's clothes and every thing should be so loosely tied that one might get two fingers between it and the part where it is fixed. Bandages round the head should be strictly forbidden. Many instances of idiotism, fits and deformity, are owing to tight bandages. In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid upon the right side oftener than on the left: but twice in the four and twenty hours at least he should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back when he is awake is enough of that posture, in which he can alone move his legs and arms with freedom. Infants are sometimes very restless at night, and it is generally owing either to cramming them with a heavy supper, tight night clothes, or being overheated by too many blankets. It may also proceed from putting them to sleep too early. He should be kept awake until the family are going to rest, and the house free from noise. Undressing him and bathing him will weary and dispose him to sleep, and universal stillness will promote it. Never let any thing but the prescription of a physician in sickness, tempt you to give him wine, spirits, or any drug to make him sleep. Milk and water, whey or thin gruel, is the only fit liquor for little ones, even when they can run about. The more simple and light their diet, the more they will thrive, Such food will keep their body regular, and they cannot be long well if you neglect that essential point. When opening medicine must be given to supply the defect of nature, a little manna or magnesia is safest. A careful and diligent mother will attend to the particulars, keeping all her children under her own eye, and giving them lessons of more value than gold or jewels, in the time that lazy and gadding gossips are looking at their fingers, or giving and hearing news.—*Economist.*

FROM THE WINDSOR, (VT.) JOURNAL.

Money Digging.—We are sorry to observe, even in this enlightened age, so prevalent a disposition to credit the account of the marvelous. Even the frightful stories of money being hid under the surface of the earth, and enchanted by the Devil or Robert Kidd, are received by many of our respectable fellow citizens as truth. We had hoped that such a shameful transaction would have never been acted over again in our country, till the following event occurred, not long ago, in our vicinity.

A respectable gentleman in Tunbridge was informed, by means of a dream, that a chest of money was buried on a small island in Ager's brook, in Ranselph. No sooner was he in possession of this valuable information than he started off to enrich himself with the treasure. After having been directed by the mineral rod, where to search for the money, he excavated the earth about 15 feet square to the depth of 7 or 8; and all the while it was necessary to keep six pumps running to keep out the water. Presently he and his laborers came

"Pat upon a chest of gold,
And heard it chink with pleasure,
Then all prepared, *just taking hold*,
To raise the shining treasure.

One of the company drove an old file through the rotten lid of the chest, and perceiving it to be nearly empty, exclaimed with an oath, "There's not ten dollars a piece." No sooner were the words out of his mouth, than the chest moved off through the mud, and has not been seen or heard of since.

Such is the story as related by himself. Whether he actually saw the chest, or whether it was the vision of a disordered brain, we shall leave the public to determine.

National Concerns.

THE CRISIS.

The Presidential question is now at rest, and the crisis makes a powerful appeal to the patriotism of all parties. We have one common country, one common interest. Upon the altar of that country, let us lay all personal disappointments, all personal resentments, and make of them a sacrifice to the public good. The smoke of that sacrifice will ascend up gratefully to Heaven, as a testimony of our purity and love of country; and posterity will bless the age that had the magnanimity to make it. And who is there among us that is not capable of making it for such a country as ours?—A country manifestly called by the Almighty to a destiny which Greece and Rome, in the days of their pride, might have envied—the destiny of holding up to a benighted and struggling world the great example of the government of a people by the people themselves—the illustrious example of a *free government*:—the destiny of regenerating, by our example, a fallen world, and "restoring to men his long lost rights." Who is there that would put aside from his couhtry this proud destiny?

Who is there, that would forego the holy triumph of having the chains fall, throughout Europe, throughout the world, and seeing emancipated man, every where, start up in the image in which God created him? Who would be the guilty parricide to mar that triumph, by sacrificing it to the low, the grovelling purposes of party resentment and party revenge? The cause of our country is the cause of the world. "This is the time that *will* try the souls of men." A broad line will now be drawn before the eyes of the whole nation, between the *selfish* and the *patriotic*. Professions will no longer blind us. Declamation can no longer cheat us. The tree will be known by its fruits. We shall see by their actions, *who* are the *true republicans*: who are those who sincerely and cheerfully acquiesce in the sense of the nation constitutionally expressed, and who will fairly and generously put their shoulders to the wheels to help forward the proper action of the government; and who are those, on the contrary, who, with professions of acquiescence and of the public good upon their lips, still nourish their disappointments and their resentments in secret, and, in the prostituted name of their country, combine to form an opposition for the base and selfish purposes of party.

Of the latter, we hope and frankly believe, that there will be *none*; or, if any, that they will be so few, and of characters so marked, that the obviousness of their purpose will render their efforts abortive. The dignified deportment of Congress, on Wednesday last, gave a noble pledge, and set a noble examble to the whole nation. Let us resolve to follow it. Let us all, who are men, stand for our country, and for the great cause of human liberty throughout the world, and leave *party* to the vermin which *party alone* has engendered.

These confederated States have risen above the horizon like a constellation of suns, and the world has started up from the slumber of ages to admire the splendid phenomenon....to watch and to imitate. The charm has begun to work. "The land of Epaminondas and Aristides" has risen from the dead, and shines in all the glory of a resurrection to immortality. Where is the traitor to the cause of his fellow-man that would, if he could, dissolve the charm, or even endanger its success, by attempting to resist the march of the country which leads the way. If there be any such, let him prepare for the infamy which inevitably awaits him. *Nat. Journal, 11th Feb.*

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

The present is a most interesting moment, and so it will be recorded in the history of our Republic. It discourses to us useful, moral and political instruction. It teaches us alike the weakness and the wisdom of man; it shows us the superiority of mind over matter, as well in the capacity of its views, as in the durability of its creations.

A few days longer, and we shall be called on to witness the retirement, from the highest office of our government, of our present venerable Chief Magistrate. For the brief space of thirty-six years, we have seen the men of the revolution—heroes in the field, or sages in the cabinet—presiding over our national councils. After steering the state vessel amidst many a storm, which menaced her with frequent destruction—after piloting her thro' dangers the most imminent—we have seen them successively relinquishing their command, and retiring to find repose in scenes where the battle and the breeze are heard and felt no more. They have performed their brief but glorious parts on the great theatre of human action, and are no longer before the public eye. Their bravery has defended us—their wisdom has given us security—their eloquence breathes in history, and their virtues are seen in their influence over society:—but where are their forms? The hand of time has touched them with decay; the scath of years is upon them: like withered leaves, most of them still hang upon the tree of existence, but every breath shakes their dry fibres, and theatens to sever the last ligament by which they are suspended.

Sad, yet salutary, are the reflections which the picture suggests to us. We see before us all the images of decay:—the broken scythe, the fractured hour-glass, the withered trunk—and, finally, the pallet of the painter himself. A voice seems to whisper within us—"Man, in all his greatness and his glory, is at best but a compound of weakness and mortality." And this is the moral lesson which is taught us when we see the last of our revolutionary heroes, who can fill the presidential chair, about to exchange the cares and bustle and parade of public life, for the stillness, the consolations and simplicity of retirement. All that is mortal in this venerable band will soon pass away and be forgotten. Matter will return to matter, and the hands which have been armed with power will become "clods of the valley;" but the wisdom with which these patriarchs were endowed will still live in the institutions which they assisted to create. In these, we shall find their minds vigorous and unfading, when the forms which they animated shall have blended into dust. The men will perish—age after age will sink into the tomb—posterity will in its turn become the ancestors of a new race—but the memorials of mind will stand on the plains of time, like the pyramids on the Egyptian deserts, illustrating the greatness, yet marking the fraility, of those by whom they were erected. The ruins of the Coliseum still remain, but where shall we find the remains of its builders? Time has been more merciful to the marble, than to the man. In a short time it may be said by those who are to come after us—"Where are the heroes of your revolution—the fathers of the Republic?" May it be the pride of our posterity to point, through a series of generations, to the political instructions of our country, still unimpaired, and to say—"behold in *them* the wisdom of our fathers—behold in *us* their virtue and their valor!"

The election of Mr. Adams may be considered as a link which connects the race of the revolution with the generations which are to come after them. Born immediately before the revolution, he can appeal to memory for those facts which will hereafter be gathered from history alone. If he was too young to contribute to the great result of that revolution; he was old enough to participate in the glory of the triumph. He now ascends the seat of delegated power immediately after those who partook in the struggle, and who now desire to repose in the tranquility which has succeeded it. In contributing to the prosperity and security of the country, he will tread in the fresh footsteps of these great men. He will perform his part faithfully in perpetuating those great principles on which our free institutions are founded; and in establishing that policy which will most efficiently conduce to their permanency. That the virtuous and intelligent part of the nation—and this, we doubt not, comprises an abundant majority—will support him in these wise and patriotic views, we should be unjust to our countrymen to doubt. It is their duty to do this, and, we are sure, they will perform it.

Messrs. *Gales & Seaton*, of this city, were yesterday elected Printers to the House of Representatives for the Nineteenth Congress. Messrs. G. & S. and Mr. Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, were the only persons, we believe, from whom applications for the appointment were received, though a few votes were given for Davis & Force, and two for Mr. Jonathan Elliot. When the term for which the present incumbents are chosen shall have expired, they will have held undisturbed possession of the situation for *eight years.* *Nat. Jour. 22d ult.*

COME DOWN A LITTLE.

The great increase in the value of our currency, and its rapid approach to a sound state, should produce some effect on the relative value of every thing bought, or sold. Merchants who marked their goods with an advance of 25 per cent for exchange, should reconsider, and re mark. The tavern keepers should recollect that groceries are one fourth lower than they have been, and they should come down a little too! The Mechanicks, although entitled to all the favor which the public can bestow, should recollect that four dollars now, is as good as five was a year ago, and they should come down a little! In short, Lawyers, Doctors, Butchers, and all indeed, (except, perhaps, Parsons and Printers,) should make their charges conform to the alterations in the times.

Nashville Whig.

We have learnt that General Armstrong, former minister in France and afterwards Secretary of War, is engaged in writing a History of the Revolutionary contest. He is well qualified for this task, both as actor in that contest and a skilful writer. The light in which he may view some characters and events will not, perhaps, be as satisfactory as the texture of his book. *Nat. Gazette.*

General Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 16.—We have been favored with the loan of London papers of the 17th ult. brought by the Br. ship *Corsair*, Capt. Petrie, arrived in the offing on Monday evening, in 33 days from Liverpool; extracts from which will be found below.

Letters from Liverpool of the 9th, state that expresses had been dispatched to every part of the world where Cotton is produced, with information of the stock on hand in England, at the close of the year, and the consequent advance in prices in that country.

The New-York ship Leeds, which got ashore on the 5th ult. coming out of Liverpool, had returned, and in endeavouring to get into the King's Dock, filled with water, and it was supposed would be entirely lost.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Recognition by Great Britain of the Independence of Colombia and Mexico.

Mr. Canning communicated to all the Foreign Ministers, in the afternoon of Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, that the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the independence of Mexico and Colombia. Commissioners would be sent to those States, charged with full powers to conclude Treaties of Commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

The recognition of Buenos Ayres, which has long possessed a settled Government, may soon be expected. We understand that some further information, respecting its extent and external relations is wished for before recognizing this State. No report from Chili has yet been received.

We understand also that Col. Campbell and Mr. Ward were an hour with Mr. Canning on Sunday, at Gloucester lodge, when they received their final instructions from that Gentleman, previous to their leaving town on Wednesday next to embark in the Egeria, at Plymouth, for Colombia and Mexico, where they are to reside permanently, the former Commission being dissolved. These gentlemen are charged with full powers to negociate and conclude a Treaty of Commerce with the States in question. Mr. Ward, who lately married a daughter of Sir John Swinburne, is accompained by his lady, and Mr. Ball, formerly attached to the Embassy in Spain, goes with Mr. Ward to Mexico.

A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose, we understand, of re-inforceing our army in India.—*Courier.*

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday in due course, and the Etoile dated Sunday. They contain the Addresses presented by the French Chambers in reply to his Majesty's speech. Though to a certain extent they may be called echoes to that which they answer, they are not without interest. Both the Peers and the Deputies speak with the most unqualified approbation of the plan for indemnifying the sufferers by the revolution. They consider the measure to be worthy of France, and worthy of a new reign. The Peers speak of it as "closing the last wounds of the Revolution" and declare the France of Clovis and St. Louis will be found again in the France of Charles the Tenth. The address in the Chamber of Peers was carried almost unanimously, the numbers in favor of it being 148, upon a total of 151.

Frankfort Papers to the 27th December have reached us. From Meningin, Dec. 18, it is mentioned, that on the preceding day the Assembly of the States of that Duchy took place, when the intended marriage of the Duke with the Princess Maria of Hesse Cassel was announced.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which has been received of the 27th ult. mentions the speculations given rise to by the arrival of Mr. Stratford Canning at Frankfort, on his way to Vienna and St Petersburg. It is affirmed that no apprehension is now entertained of the friendship of the Great Powers being disturbed. On the question relative to the claims set up by Russia to a line of coast in North America, the United States are made to appear the aggrieved party, and England is described to act the mediator between the American and Russian Governments. All the Great Powers, it is added, are resolved, by "powerful intervention," to put an end to the sanguinary contest between the Turks and Greeks; but in what way, or in whose favor, the "powerful intervention" will take place, is not specified.

[FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

Calais, Sunday morning, Jan. 2.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this place there has been no winter, with so long a succession of boisterous weather, as the present. From all parts of France the complaints of the farmers are prevalent, as the heavy rains have completely rotted the food in the ground which was provided for the sheep; and in some placas there havo been partial inundations, attended with disastrous consequences to property. The destruction at sea has equalled, if not exceeded, that of the worst years, and there is scarcely a port on the coast which has not witnessed a wreck.

It is an extraordinary fact, that at this early period arrangements are making to profit by the Coronation, which is to take place at Rheims in May, and which will be the most splendid ceremony ever witnessed in France. Meurice, the innkeeper, is buying up all the carriages which he can obtain, with the expectation of selling or letting them for the journey at an enormous profit.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, charging him to exercise the most rigorous *surveillance* over all publications that touch on religion or public instruction, in order to prevent any from being published that have not received the sanction of the Synod.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The British ship Jane, Capt. Maitland, has arrived at New York from Calcutta, and has furnished intelligence from that place to the 1st of September. When Capt. M. sailed, it was the prevailing opinion that the Burmese war had nearly terminated. The following are extracts from the Calcutta papers:

Calcutta, August 20.—The Carolina, from Rangoon, arrived off town yesterday. We are happy to state, that, on her departure, it appears every thing was quiet at Rangoon. The inhabitants continued to return in great numbers, daily, and seemed most willing to place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

Chittagong, Aug. 18.—Intelligence from Rangoon, of the 25th of July, states, that the Prince of Lunawedd had arrived at Denadoo, with about 20,000 men, and was raising the country, *en masse*, to attack us. A general attack on us was determined on. The Wongly, who had been opposed to us, was returning to live in disgrace, and on his undertaking to dissuade the Prince from undertaking operations until after the rains, he was loaded with irons and placed in the most rigorous confinement. The King of Ava, it was said, had left his capital and taken command of a camp formed in the upper provinces. Some prisoners state that the Burmese are in the greatest distress for provisions, and the utmost reluctance prevails among them to encounter our troops.

Bombay, Aug. 4—We have received letters from Mocha, of the 18th July. A second expedition against the refractory Arabs near Camfrida, had left Judda, the main body consisting of 3,000 disciplined Arabs, under the command of a Turk and two Englishmen. The interior, between Mocha and Senna, continued in a state of blockade.

New Orleans papers to the 30th ult. were received by the ship Francis, arrived at New York on Wednesday night. They contain a letter from General La Fayette to the Mayor and Recorder of N. Orleans, dated Washington, Dec 25, in which he says that he will in the Spring visit New Orleans, intending to go thro' the Carolinas and Georgia, and intermediate states between them and Louisiana, and to ascend through the western states, in order to be at Boston by the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Doctor Charles Provost has been *executed* at Natchitoches, for the murder of S. Mills, Esq.

Fatal Engagement.—We learn by the schooner Florida, Captain Johnson, arrived at this port yesterday from the Florida Reef, that the Colombian armed schooner Centella, Captain Bartlett, was blown up on the coast of Cuba, on the 7th inst. and the crew lost. The only particulars we have been able to learn are, that when off the Moro, she discovered a Spanish corvette, from which it was impossibie to escape, unless by running in or risking an action. The latter took place, and at the second broadside, the fatal event occurred. The Centella has been frequently in this port, where most of her officers are well acquainted.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.—The attempt to convene a town meeting yesterday afternoon, in order to obtain an expression of dissatisfaction at the result of the Presidential question, proved, as we anticipated, a perfect abortion. Vast numbers of people assembled in the state-house yard, and, as it appeared to us, were merely drawn to the spot, in order to put down the few who are anxious to keep alive an unnatural excitement on the subject. No one could be prevailed on to take the chair.—*Freem. Journal.*

The trial of Mr. *John C. Morrison*, at Albany, for bribing a member of the Legislature, in the case of the Chemical Bank, has resulted in his complete acquittal.

Hydrophobia.—Some sections of Harford county, Md. are at this time much infested with Mad Dogs, which have already done considerable mischief. On Thursday last no less than four persons are said to have been bitten in Abingdon. It may be well for our fellow citizens to be on their guard, especially in their night walks.

Bond of Union.

MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Clay, published in the Richmond Enquirer, will probably give a more correct explanation of his views in "transferring his interest to Mr. Adams," than any interpretation which can be furnished by either his friends or his enemies.

"*Washington, 28th Jan.* 1825.

"*My Dear Sir*: My position, in regard to the presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path in which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the house, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty and to the performance of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftian, to give the strongest guaranty that this republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

"As to the result of the election I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

"Be pleased to give my respects to Mr.—, and believe me always,

"Your cordial friend,

"H. CLAY.

"The Hon. F. Brooke."

Cotton.—A bale of cotton was brought to the Fayetteville market week before last, by Mr. Needham Smith, of Cumberland county, which, for its quality, deserves a particular notice. We understand, says the Fayetteville Observer, that this gentleman and his brother, Mr. John Smith, obtained, a year or two ago, a few cotton seed from Mexico, and have cultivated them, with great care, separately from their other cotton, which, when brought to market, was pronounced superior to any seen here this season, and commanded two cents per pound more than had been previously given.

Hillsborough Recorder,

We are informed by the Milledgeville Journal, that Mr. [Canvas] White, of New-York, has been engaged by governor Troup as *engineer* for the state of Georgia. It is stated that Mr. White stands at the head of his profession in this country.

DINNER TO COM. RODGERS.

On the 18th instant the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth testified their respect for Commodore Rodgers, by a Public Dinner previous to his departue in the *North Carolina* 74, his flag ship, to assume the command of the United States' Naval forces in the Mediterranean. John E. Holt, Esq. the Mayor, presided, assisted by George Newton, Esq. the Recorder, and Wm. B. Lamb, Esq. as Vice Presidents.

Gen. William Marks, President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, was, on Friday, the 18th ult. elected, by the Legislature of that state, on the 5th ballot, to be Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from and after the 3d of March next. The vote on the last ballot was, for Gen. Marks 73, Mr. Burnside 17, Mr. Sergeant 19, Mr. Ingham 2.

National Journal.

USEFUL RECIPES, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated at Newbury, S. C. Jan. 14, 1825.

"Mr. John Gage, of Union, a few years ago, grafted a pear upon an apple scion in his garden. When it grew up, so to begin to bear, it bore for two years, very excellent pears. The third and fourth years, it was barren; but during those years, its leaves, which formerly were those of a pear tree, changed, by degrees, to those of an apple tree. The fifth year, and ever since, it has borne excellent apples, This has been related to me by at least fifty of the most respectable men on the spot, who personally knew it to be true, so that I have no doubt of its correctness. JOB JOHNSTON."

Remedy for Sore Eyes.—Dissolve an ounce of salt-petre in a quart of water, with which fill a wine glass and invert over the eyes, (each) for about a minute every morning. Wash the eyes with the same weakened with the addition of more water. This is said to cure weak and inflamed eyes.

Another.—Boil half an ounce of Camomile flowers in a pint of new milk, and wash the eyes three or four times a day.

Another.—Open the eye over the steam of boiling spirits of turpentine.

TO KEEP BACON.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Extract to the Editor, dated Union-Town, Jan 26, 1825.

"Having lived in this county upwards of forty years, I had tried many ways to preserve Bacon, for having been *raised* in old Virginia, I am very fond of good bacon and cabbage; but I need not here repeat the various experiments. Last spring I tried a method which proved effectual against bugs, flies, skippers, rust, and ransidity; and now is the time for others to satisfy themselves. It was as follows:

On taking my meat from the *pickle*, for I fill my tubs with *strong brine*, as soon as the meat is salted, I boiled the brine and skimmed it clean of all filth, and put it away in the tubs again—When the meat was *well smoked*, being afraid to venture the whole of it, I packed away six hams and two shoulders in the brine again, and kept them down with boards and weights. The brine was quite pure and sweet when I went to salting this fall. The bacon which had been thus well smoked, and put back again in brine and kept, chiefly, until this fall, was so good and pure as to attract the notice of all that eat of it—besides, the flavour being well preserved, there was no *outside rust* to pare off and throw away.

With respect, your humble servant,

JEREMIAH KINDALL."

Godfrey Haga, Esq. who died on Monday week, at Philadelphia, made, by his last will, the following disposition of his property:—To the Pennsylvania Hospital one thousand dollars; to the Northern Dispensary, one thousand dollars; to the Southern Dispensary, one thousand dollars; to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, one thousand dollars; to the German Society, two thousand dollars; to the Bible Society, four thousand dollars; to the Widow's Asylum, five thousand dollars; to the Orphan Asylum, ten thousand dollars; to sundry persons, fifty thousand five hundred dollars; to the Brethren's Church (the Moravian Church) in Philadelphia, two thousand dollars; for the relief of superannuaries and their widows, belonging to the Brethren's Chuch, six thousand dollars; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, twenty thousand dollars. This constitutes a fund, the interest of which is to be applied by the Society for the purpose of educating pious young men at Zazareth Hall, for the Gospel ministry. The residue of his estate, valued at more than *two hundred thousand dollars*, is bequeathed to the said Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, and to be appropriated, from time to time, as the society shall direct.

Well Done!—Mr. Lewis H. Foote, of Elkton, Md. killed a hog on Monday week, which weighed 553 pounds. The weight of this hog on the 20th March last was 70 pounds—making an increase of *four hundred and sixty-three pounds in two hundred and seventy days!* *Am. Far.*

Extract of a letter received in Belvidere, N. J. dated Paris, Dec. 13, 1824.

"The public attention is now entirely engrossed by the trial of persons accused of assassination, child-murder, and of the most incredible of all crimes, *vampyrism*. This latter has been found guilty, condemned, and executed, for having stolen and killed a young girl of twelve or thirteen years of age, and satisfied his thirst by drinking the heart's blood of his victim, and his hunger, by feasting on the flesh of innocence. Who, in this enlightened age, would have dared to imagine such enormities; much less, who would have been thought possessed of the unnatural appetite for committing them? Yet the fact is but too true—the slaughtered victim was before our eyes; the heart open and dry; the crime confessed by the perpetrator of it; and, finally, the culprit's death has but feebly paid the forfeit of his crime."

Curious Bequest.—A Bachelor Gentleman, who came from England a few months ago, lately died in the neighborhood of N. York, and has directed by Will, that the whole of his personal property, amounting to about $20,000, after the payment of £200 in legacies to his servants, consisting of a female, with him at the time of his decease, and a boy who left him a short time since, be equally divided between ten of the oldest maids resident within ten miles of his late and native abode, in England.

It is said that Mr. Cooper, the famous novelist, has undertaken *a History of the American Navy.* His "Pilot" proves his peculiar fitness for this enterprize. A complete, well digested history is much wanted. It may be endued with the interest of romance without a deviation from fact, or extravagant colouring.—*ib.*

The Prices.—Four gentlemen of the name of Price, all of very different dimensions, are members of a London society, and are thus distinguished by the other members:—the tall one is called *High Price*, the short one *Low Price*, the fat one *Full Price*, and the thin one *Half Price*.

Salisbury, March 8, 1825.

☞ The memorials from Abbeville, S. C. and Washington, Geo. on the subject of the National Road, shall be attended to in due season.

We owe an apology to our readers, for the inferior quality of the paper on which the "Carolinian" has now for two weeks been printed. A contingency which we could not foresee—and, consequently, beyond our controul—caused a failure in our regular supply of good paper; we were obliged, therefore, to print on such as was within reach. Printers have often to complain of interruptions in the regular publication of their papers: the cause of these interruptions is almost invariably the same as that of which we are now complaining; and it requires much forecast and attention for us to meet *every* contingency incident to bad weather, *bad faith, &c.* This is the first time *we* have had to make an apology of this nature; and we *hope* it is the last: for we know the punctuality of our paper-maker (Mr. Shober, of Salem) forbids the idea of any failure on his part to supply us according to contract, as we have never yet been disappointed from that quarter.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The La Fayette committee of Fayetteville, in this state, have given notice to their fellow-citizens throughout the state, more particularly the participants in the Revolutionary war, to visit that town during the stay there of Gen. La Fayette, who was expected to arrive in Raleigh on the 2d or 3d inst., and be in Fayetteville on the 7th. How long he is expected to remain there, we are not informed; but we presume not long enough for any person to see him there, who has not started ere this. Cards of invitation to a splendid "La Fayette Ball" in that town, were received here week before last.

Mr. White: Please to give this a place in the Western Carolinian:

THINGS I NEVER SAW.

1st. I never saw a printer get ⅔ds of his subscription money.—[And did you ever *see* one get that proportion?]—*Ed.*

2d. I never saw a constable, nor a squire, get very rich by his office.

3d. I never saw a mountebank speak in favor of a regular-bred Physician.

4th. I never saw a man get wealthy by horse-swapping.

5th. I never saw a gambler who would not tell a—— fib, IF *he was hard run!*

6th. I never saw a woman opposed to P——t government!

7th. I never saw an old bachelor offer courtship to an *old maid*, nor a young girl accept of a *poor* old bachelor.

8th. I never saw a widow refuse marrying, on account of her *age!*

9th. I never saw a man thrive by the plough, who did not either hold or drive.

10th. I never saw a clean hearth and a d—— wife board in the same family.

11th. I never saw a subscriber praise the Editor, *after* he was sued for the paper.

A FARMER IN C. B. C.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

Yesterday, being the Anniversary of the Birth Day of WASHINGTON, a respect for his memory was shown by the firing of salutes of artillery; and, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, several of the volunteer military companies of the city turned out, and made a handsome display. In the evening there was a splendid Ball, attended by the chief men of the nation, and a great number of citizens and strangers.

Charles Ball was recently convicted of *manslaughter* in Vermont, for the crime of killing his *father*, and was sentenced to the State Prison at hard labor for life. His mother, who was a witness on the trial, testified, that she had several children, and the prisoner was the *mildest tempered* of the whole of them!

Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, has been found guilty of *murder*; but a *new trial* has been granted.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, *Feb. 24.*

Cotton, 15 a 16½; flour, fine, 4¼ a 4½; superfine, 4¾ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 58; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 6 a 7; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, mus. covado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3¼ a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, *Feb. 21.*

Cotton, S. Island, 30 to 50, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 26 to 30; short staple, 15 a 19 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6 cts.; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 8½ a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Coffee Prime Green, 18 a 12 Inf. to good, 14 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1 a 1½ per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—There has been quite a calm in the market for some days past—the high rates to which this staple had suddenly advanced; the scarcity of money, and the decline in Exchange, have brought most of the purchasers to a stand; and consequently very few sales have been effected.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.

A subscription paper is left at Major Yarbrough's Hotel, for receiving the names of such gentlemen as are disposed to join a new Cavalry company in this county.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

By an act of the last General Assembly, the terms of the Superior Court for Rowan county have been altered. The spring term will commence on the *first* Monday in April, instead of the *second* Monday, as under the old regulation.

Died,

On the 21st of February, instant, at her residence in Burke county, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. *Mary Tate*, widow and relict of the late Col. Wm. Tate. She had been long and severely afflicted with a pulmonary consumption, which she bore with a fortitude and resignation worthy the christian spirit which she possessed. In the death of this amiable woman, society has sustained a loss, and her family a bereavement, which time cannot repair. In every walk of life, her conduct was most exemplary. As a wife, parent, friend, and neighbor, she was dutiful, affectionate, kind and charitable. While she lived in the practise of every social and domestic virtue, in the autumn of her life, when the influence of her example was felt and appreciated by her family and the community in which she lived, she fell a victim to the dreadful malady, which so frequently severs the bonds of friendship and affection. She had just passed the meredian of her days, like the sun in his evening's declination, emitting his splendor, but retaining his magnitude, and pleasing more, though dazzling less.

On virtue, still, her thoughts were ever turn'd;
Her moral worth increas'd with years:
Tho' in our parent earth, her form's inurn'd,
Her memory is embalm'd in tears.

COMMUNICATED.

On the 2d inst. at his house in Quebec, Henry Blackstone, Esq. (eldest son of the late Sir W. Blackstone, the distinguished Commentator on the Laws of England) for many years his Majesty's Coroner for the district of Quebec.

By Saturday's Mail.

Gen. La Fayette arrived in Raleigh on Wednesday last, the 2d inst. A dinner and ball was given to him the same evening, the particulars of which we have not yet learned. On Thursday evening, he left Raleigh for Fayetteville, where he proposed staying a few days. In the latter place, very splendid preparations were making for the General's reception and entertainment.

RALEIGH, MARCH 1.

The elegant and spirited troop of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Thomas Polk, arrived in this City yesterday.—They were met beyond the limits of the town and escorted down Fayetteville street, to the Government House, by the Raleigh Blues, where they were received and addressed by his Excellency Governor Burton. *Register.*

The next Cabinet.—It is ascertained with certainty, that Mr. *Clay* will accept of the office of Secretary of State, and it is generally believed that Mr. *Cheves* will receive the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, though Mr. *Rush* our present Minister to the Court of St. James, is also spoken of. The Richmond Enquirer says that *Jas. Barbour*, present Senator in Congress, has been offered and will accept the Department of War. It is also rumored, that Gov. *Clinton* will be sent as Minister to England in the Place of Mr. *Rush*, who has signified his wish to return home. *Raleigh Register.*

We understand that the Government has lately received Despatches from Mr. Richard C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota, (brought by Mr. Larz Anderson, brother of the Minister,) and accompanied by two Treaties, which had been negociated by him with the Government of Colombia; one of *amity, commerce, and friendship*, and the other for the *suppression of the Slave Trade*; both of which are now under the consideration of the Senate. *Nat. Jour. 23d ult.*

Very Late from South America.

By the arrival last evening of the brig Sylvester Healy, in the short passage of 13 days from Carthagena, we have the papers of that place to the 5th inst. inclusive.

They contain the *articles of capitulation*, entered into between the respective commanders of the Liberating and Spanish armies, after the total defeat and discomfiture of the latter; but they are at too great length for our columns, occupying in continuation the principal parts of several successive papers.

The paper of the 5th contains the first part of the Message of the Vice President of Colombia, at the opening of Congress. *Chas. Courier.*

CHARLESTON, FEB. 24.

By the brig James Monroe, Capt. Seybert, we last evening received New-Orleans papers to the 8th inst.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an act, authorizing the Governor to name three commissioners from each parish in the State, to make the necessary preparations for the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st of January last, a negro man, 27 years old next April, yellow complected, long straight nose, peek' up in his forehead, very hollow-footed; a straight well built fellow: had on a fine green broadcloth closebodied coat, a full'd cloth surtout-coat, a store-checked pair of pantaleons, a black furr hat, and a fine shirt. He [illegible] in his possession a forged pass. Any person apprehending said negro, so that I [illegible] him, shall have twenty-five dollars reward.

February 28, 1825. WILLIAM RIDGE.

3t50

Concord Bible Society.

THE Annual meeting of the Concord bible society, will be held in Concord in Cabarrus county, on the last Wednesday in March, 1825. It is expected that a general attendance will be given, &c. A. C. McREE, *Secr'y.*

Notice

IS once more given, to all overseers of the Stage Road, and the last time it will be given to them; but it has been done so often that it has become perfect to them; but you may all rest yourselves well assured, that you may all look out to pay well for your not keeping the Stage Road in such repair as for the United States mail to be carried. But many will say d——the stage, it's nothing to me; let them get on as they can; I have got this to do, but can put it off longer, till the roads will get better. But this will not do any longer for me. This is warning to overseers, from Salisbury, in this state, to Mason's Ferry. I wish for no Gentlemen that wish the government well to be offended at it, &c.

3t'50 H. HARRISON.

Wanted,

A SMART, active young man, to attend to a store. One who has had some experience would be preferred. A knowledge of *book-keeping*, and the most satisfactory recommendations as to character, will be required.

S. F. PATTERSON & Co.

Wilkesboro', N. C. Feb. 25th, 1825. 3t50

Tailoring.

THE subscriber having removed his establishment from the town of Salisbury, to Cabarrus county, six miles west of Concord, and half a mile south-east from Poplar Tent church, has prepared and opened a shop there for carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, in all its various branches; having a correspondent in the city of Philadelphia, he will receive, at short intervals, all the latest and most approved fashions from the northern cities; and will warrant his work to be executed in the most durable and workmanlike style. He solicits the custom of the citizens of Cabarrus; and assures them that his best exertions shall be devoted to their service.

Feb. 23, 1825. THOMAS V. CANON.

3t49p

Carriage Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in that town on Main-street, opposite Mr. Hargrave's store, where he will be glad to receive orders in the *Carriage Making Business:* all kind of repairs will be done on short notice, and liberal terms.

Windsor Chair Making

Will also be carried on by him in the above named shop, in its various branches, and most moderate style.

All orders, in either Carriage Making, or Windsor Chair Making, will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's most humble servant,

6t51 NATHAN BROWN.

Lexington, Davidson co. Feb. 25, 1825.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825. '46

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a bay horse, about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old. He had on him a bridle, saddle and saddle-bags. The saddle-bags contained a full suit of black clothes, together with several other small articles; any person who will give me information respecting the said horse, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

M. W. MOORE.

Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1825. 3t49

LOOK OUT FOR

Bennet Soloman and Sally Gouger.

A FEW days since, Bennet Soloman left his wife with three small children, in the county of Cabarrus, near to Millgrove, without any apparent earthly support. It is believed, beyond a doubt, that he has seduced a young woman by the name of Sally Gouger, to elope with him, as she has not been seen in this place since Soloman's elopement. Said Solloman is, as to stature, of diminutive size; round face, short neck, light coloured hair, of soft speech, of suspicious look, and down cast countenance when interrogated, and tallow complected, had on when he went from here, a blue broadcloth coat, and a red striped plaid cloak, and is extremely fond of a gun; hates to work, but is fond of women, shad-fish and cider. Said Soloman went off in my debt, $125, or thereabouts, 35 of which was lent money, and $15 of which was for security money. It is, by some, supposed that he will secrete himself in the county of Montgomery, where his father and some of his relatives live. He personally took care to collect his Miss Sally Gouger's dowry before they left this place. I am not the only sufferer; he owes a great many others in this county. I would be truly thankful to any person that would give me any information by sending a few lines to the Post Office in this place, North Carolina, Cabarrus county, Concord, so that I can find where he has secreted himself; and also thankful to the editors of papers in this state, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to insert the above, and in so doing they will sympathize with his unfortunate wife and children, and myself, a poor, unfortunate, old man.

JOHN B. SKELINGTON.

January 26, 1825. 3t49

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe, 650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares*.

IN STORE.

50 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt53

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Seth Wade, late of Randolph county, deceased, bearing date the 3d day of June, A. D. 1824, to secure a certain debt due by him to Jesse Harper, I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, in the town of Ashborough, in Randolph county, on the 12th day of March next, a certain *Tract of Land*, granted by the State of Tennessee to the said Seth Wade, by grant No. 16453, on warrant number 2988, lying in Henry county, in the state of Tennessee, in the 12th surveyor's district, and in the 4th range and 8th section; containing 517¼ acres, or thereabouts.

Also, all the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in Equity, which the said Seth Wade had of, in and to the estate of Thomas Stillwell, late of Johnston county, deceased; and of, in and to a certain suit pending in the Court of Equity for Randolph county, wherein the said Seth Wade was complainant, and Eleanor W. Stillwell and Philip Raiford, administratrix and administrator of the estate of said Thomas Stillwell, deceased, are defendants.

ALEXANDER GRAY, *Trustee, &c.*

13th February, 1825. 4t48

An Accommodation Passage

From Salisbury to Salem, and back again,

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with spring-seats, which the subscriber intends running, henceforward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every *Friday* morning, before day-light, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's, about twelve or thirteen miles; and arrives in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 6¼ cents per mile; baggage at the usual rates. Application for passage can be made at the subscriber's *House of Entertainment*, in Salisbury; or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. '45

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 149

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1	Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1	do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2	do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2	do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20	do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300	do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Printing, of every description,

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*To Miss Ann C*****ll, of Cheraw, S. C.*

My harp, sweet girl, with chords unstrung,
Hath long neglected, mouldering hung,
But since its notes are prized by thee,
I'll strive to wake its minstrelsy:
Again invoke my artless muse,
Since 'tis the gentle Anna sues.
Anna, in whom so sweetly blend
All that charm or "fix the friend:"
Manners refined, devoid of art,
A cultured mind and feeling heart;
A sylph-like form, whose airy grace
Fond memory still delights to trace;
A dulcet voice, whose silver tone,
Breathes love's sweet melody alone;
A spotless breast, where treasured blows
Virtue's amaranthine rose:
And to retain our conquer'd hearts,
Meek Piety its grace imparts.

Oft, at this lone, this silent hour,
When dying embers glimm'ring play,
I yield to fancy's witching power,
And through her fairy Eden stray.
Then friends beloved around me throng,
Thro' cherished scenes of memory roving,
And fleet the moments glide along,
While in the magic circle moving.
Then, to my fond, admiring eye,
Thy gracile form comes gliding by;
And arm in arm, again, sweet maid,
We take our village promenade:
Again that artless smile I see,
And hear the playful repartee.
Again, to cheat corroding care,
Thy mother's converse sweet I share;
Recal with blushing cheek again
The glowing praise "which made me vain,"
The meed bestowed on artless strain.

And dost thou, love, not know me yet?
Can I those halcyon hours *forget?*
There are who deem me heartless, cold,
And tell me that I "*none can love;*"
But may *Osmina* ne'er be told,
That *Anna* thus unkind should prove.
Thy friend *can* love, can deeply feel,
When mental wealth, and moral worth,
United make the fond appeal
That gives the slumb'ring passion birth.
This was the love—alluring charm,
Which drew her heart, sweet girl, to thee;
And gratefully that heart returns
Thy fond regard, thy sympathy.
'Tis true, an aspect of reserve
May sometimes mark her timid mien;
'Tis nature's stamp—but should they thence
Thy hapless friend cold-hearted deem?
Who judge of hearts by *outward air*
Are oft-times trick'd by specious seeming,
By blandish wiles of fop, or fair,
Or by "professions void of meaning."
The all of love thy friend hath known,
Could ne'er by *flow of words* be shewn.
When to fond kindred bosoms press'd,
Though purest joy has filled her breast,
Ne'er could her falt'ring tongue express
Her hearts oe'rflowing tenderness;
Yet every joyous throb hath told,
How fondly, truly, she hath loved;
And every trembling nerve revealed,
What would not, *could not* be concealed.
This language, love, when *friends* surround,
Ne'er [illegible] needed to expound:
It is by intuition caught,
Like ray which beams on poet's thought,
With heavenly inspiration fraught.
O! that recognition sweet,
When kindred *souls* each other greet:
Antepast of bliss on high,
The converse with soul-speaking eye:
I've felt, dear Ann, this axiom true,
When I have met thine eye of blue,
And read in that sweet glance of thine,
Thy heart in unison with mine;
While throbs that heart with life, my fair,
Thine image shall be cherished there.

OSMINA.

Salisbury, Feb. 22, 1825.

On the death of a young Girl.

Beauty and Virtue crowned thee;
Death in thy youth hath found thee;
Thou'rt gone to thy grave
By the soft willow wave,
And flowrets are weeping around thee.

The sun salutes thee early,
The stars begem thee rarely.
Then why should we weep
When we see thee asleep,
'Mid a world that loves thee so dearly?

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

The following description of impressions of an unprejudiced foreigner on realizing the simplicity of the habit and the frankness of the demeanor of the chief magistrate of our republic, is taken from a new work recently published in London, entitled "An excursion through the United States and Canada, during the years 1822-3, by an English gentleman.

"Shortly after my arrival at Washington, as I was one day coming with a friend from visiting the public offices, he pointed out to me a well dressed gentleman walking by himself. "That," said he, "is the President of the United States." When this great personage met us, my friend introduced me to him. I took off my hat as a mark of respect; upon which the president did the same; and shook me by the hand saying he was glad to see me. I went soon afterwards to pay my respect to him at his house, in company with the same friend. We were shown into a handsome room where the president had been writing. When he came in he shook us by the hand, requested us to sit down, and conversed upon a variety of topics. I may here observe that, whenever in America, you are introduced to any one, the custom is to shake hands. I like this custom, as it is much more friendly, and puts you more at your ease than the cold formal bow, with which in England, and indeed the most of Europe, you are greeted at the performance of this ceremony. I was very much pleased with the unaffected urbanity and politeness of the president, so entirely different from what I should have met with on being introduced to a person of any thing like the same importance in Europe. When going to pay my respect to a duke of Tuscany, or even to a petty German prince, whose whole territory was not larger than a county in one of the United States, I have to dress in a court uniform, and to pass by a whole file of soldiers, and then by half a dozen pages, officers and chamberlains with gold keys at their pockets, &c. But the president of the United States received me in my ordinary morning dress; and though he is commander-in-chief of the army any navy, has no need of sentinels at his door, being sufficiently protected by the love of his fellow citizens.

"I can safely say, that the manly simplicity on the president impressed me with much more respect than the absurd mumery of European potentates. Yet, surely, if pride can be tolerated in any man, it must be in him, who (like president Monroe,) has been placed at the head of the government of his native country, by the unanimous suffrage of eight millions of his fellow citizens. How much more has he to be proud of than the petty distinction of birth or fortune; and what an immeasurable distance between him and a German *princeling;* yet to judge by their manners and bearing, you would fancy the prince was the greatest man on earth, and the president merely a private individual; whereas the one is the most unimportant personage, except in his own opinion, and the other is really a great man."

FROM THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Qualities of the Animal and Vegetable Food, commonly used in diet.

BEEF.

When this is the flesh of a bullock of middle age, it affords good strong nourishment, and is peculiarly well adapted to those who labor, or take much exercise. It will often set easy upon stomachs that can digest no other kind of food; and its fat is almost as easily digested as that of veal.

VEAL

Is a proper food for persons recovering from indisposition, and may even be given to febrile patients in a very weak state; but it affords less nourishment than the flesh of the same animal in a state of maturity. The fat of it is lighter than that of any other animal, and shows the least disposition to putrescency. Veal is a very suitable food in costive habits; but of all meat it is the least calculated for removing acidity from the stomach.

MUTTON,

From the age of four to six years, and fed on dry pasture, is an excellent meat. It is of a middle kind between the firmness of beef and the tenderness of veal. The lean part of mutton, however, is the most nourishing and conducive to health; the fat being hard of digestion. The head of the sheep, especially when divested of the skin, is very tender; and the feet, on account of the jelly they contain, are highly nutritive.

LAMB

Is not so nourishing as mutton; but it is light, and extremely suitable to delicate stomachs.

HOUSE-LAMB,

Though much esteemed by many, possesses the bad qualities common to the flesh of all animals reared in an unnatural manner.

PORK

Affords rich and substantial nourishment; and its juices are wholesome when properly fed, and when the animal enjoys pure air and exercise. But the flesh of hogs reared in towns, is both hard of digestion and unwholesome. Pork is particularly improper for those who are liable to any foulness of the skin. It is almost proverbial, that a dram is good for promoting its digestion: but this is an erroneous notion; for though a dram may give a momentary stimulus to the coats of the stomach, it tends to harden the flesh, and of course to make it more indigestible.

SMOKED HAMS

Are a strong kind of meat and rather fit for a relish than for diet. It is the quality of all salted meat that the fibres become rigid, and therefore more difficult of digestion; and when to this is added smoking, the heat of the chimney occasions the salt to concentrate, and the fat between the muscles sometimes to become rancid.

BACON

Is also of an indigestible quality, and is apt to turn rancid on weak stomachs; but for those in health it is an excellent food, especially when used with fowl or veal, or even eaten with peas, cabbages, or cauliflowers.

GOAT'S FLESH

Is hard and indigestible; but that of kids is tender, as well as delicious, and affords good nourishment.

VENISON,

Or the flesh of deer, and that of hares, is of a nourishing quality, but is liable to the inconvenience, that, though much disposed to putrescency of itself, it must be kept for a little time before it become tender.

THE BLOOD OF ANIMALS

Is used as an aliment by the common people, but they could not long subsist upon it, unless mixed with oatmeal, &c.; for it is not very soluble, alone, by the digestive powers of the human stomach, and therefore cannot prove nourishing.

MILK

Is of a very different consistence in different animals; but that of the cows being the kind used in diet, is at present the object of our attention. Milk, where it agrees with the stomach, affords excellent nourishment for those who are weak and cannot digest other aliments. It does not readily become putrid, but it is apt to become sour on the stomach, and thence to produce flatulence, heart-burn, or gripes, and in some constitutions, a looseness.—The best milk is from a cow at three or four years of age, about two months after producing a calf. It is lighter, but more watery, than the milk of sheep and goats; while, on the other hand, it is more thick and heavy than the milk of asses and mares, which are next in consistence to human milk.

On account of the acid which is generated after digestion, milk coagulates in all stomachs; but the caseous or cheesy part is again dissolved by the digestive juices, and rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition. It is improper to eat acid substances with milk, as these would tend to prevent the due digestion of it.

CREAM

Is very nourishing, but on account of its fatness, is difficult to be digested in weak stomachs. Violent exercise after eating it, will, in a little time, convert into butter.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

LOOSE THOUGHTS.

If you wish to be an *American* or an *Englishman,* have a dignified appearance, be always thinking or observing; and never express your thoughts, but before your bosom friend; when you write; when called upon to speak; or at the latter part of a banquet.

If you wish to be a *German,* put on a very grave exterior; talk and be as merry as you can in company; and sing or play, if opportunity offers.

If you wish to be a *Frenchman,* no matter with whom you converse, or in what country you reside, be always a Frenchman, that is, say *all* that comes to your mind; be in continual gaiety and liveliness, shaking off "*l'ennui*" by exclaiming audibly, "*eh bien,*" "*c'es egal;*" and if it happens that you are to compare the customs or habits of other nations, be sure never to forget "*la belle France.*"

If you wish to be a *Spaniard,* acquire a dictatorial look; take an air of indifference; talk of nothing else but the absurdities of other countries; and whenever any disaster occurs, satisfy yourself with a shrinking of the shoulders, accompanied by the "*no importa*" [no matter.] EXPERIENCE.

THEOLOGICAL GLEANINGS.

Paulinus when they told him that the Goths had sacked Nola, and plundered him of all he had, lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "Lord thou knowest where I have laid up my treasure."

The wicked dwell more on the faults of God's children than on their graces: as the flies settle on the sore place, and as vultures fly over the gardens and delight to pitch on carrion.—*Manton.*

Many plead for those opinions and notions upon which they would be loth to venture their souls in a dying hour. I value more the judgment of a dying saint about justification, than all the wrangling disputes of learned men.—*T. Cole.*

Sometimes by the force of truth, the outer door of the understanding is broken up, while the inner door of the will remains fast bolted.—*Boston.*

Book Store.

ALLEMONG & LOCKE,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of *Books* from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws U. States, 5 vols.	Hickmore on lunacy
Study of the law	Ingersoll's digest
Jacob's law dictionary	Montague on partnership
Booth on actions	Newland on contracts
Tidd's practice	Kyd on awards
Bradley on distresses	Taunton's reports
Swift's evidence	Landlord & Tenant
Roberts on fraud	Burlansangue's law
Jacob's law	Long on sales
Hardress's reports	Law of lien and carrier
Powell on mortgages	Starkie's reports
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.	Pleas in equity
Kidd on bills	Archbold's practice
Lawyer's guide	" in pleading
Toller on executions	" in criminal pleading
Schoole & Laffreys reports	Starkie's pleading
Stephen's on pleading	Maddock's chancery
Field's Blackstone	Phillip's evidence
Adams on ejectment	Hoffman's practice
" law of lien	Blackstone
" of carriers	Chitty's criminal law
Bingham on infancy	Moore's index
Montague on lien	Shepherd's touchstone
Espenasse on evidence	Salkeld's reports
Beccaria on crimes	Cooper's Justinian
Tomlin's index	Roper on legacies
Paley on agency	Stephens on pleading.
Powel on contracts	

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine	Swediam on syphillis
Armstrong on fever	Hamilton on purgatives
Hunter on the blood	Bell's anatomy
Murray's materia medica	Blackall on dropsies
Bailies' morbid anatomy	Paris pharmacopia
Bell on ulcers	Hall on disorders
Bateman's synopsis	American dispensatory
Bancroft on fever	Saunders on the eye
Averill's surgery	" on the ear
Fordice on fever	Bell on wounds
Thomas's practice	Essay on yellow fever
Lenac on the chest	Hawship on rectum
Cooper's surgery	Duncan on consumption
Richrand's physiology	Parmela on teeth
Hooper's dictionary	Bell's dissections
Pharmacopia U. States	Accum on vegetable poisons.
Phillip's inquiry	

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary	Marrow of the church
Cooper's sermons	Christian world
Beadley's do.	Boston's fourfold state
Harmony of the evangelists	Brown's catechism
Brown's bible dictionary	Paley's theology
Edward's on affection	Dodridge on regeneration
Fordyce's sermons	Jenk's devotion
Belfrey's addresses	Baxter's call
Proudfit's works	Buck's works
Saint's rest	Chalmer's sermons
Rise and progress	Brown's divinity
Pilgrim's progress	Blair's sermons
Conversations on the Bible	Josephus' works
Christian morals	Bibles
White's remains	Testaments
Erskin's sermons	Watt's hymns
	Prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras	Say's political economy
Ely's synopsis	Rollin's ancient history
Carpenter's guide	Lacon
Kennett's antiquities	Ovid's metamorphoses
Arts of war	Smith's wealth of nations
Classical dictionary	Thompson's seasons
Gibson's surveying	Hall's communion
Milton's works	Federalist
Marriage ceremonies	Junius' letters
Plutarch's lives	Negotiations between Spain and U. States
Cook's oracle	Clarke on slavery
Darwin's zoonomia	Life of Cowper
Chalmer's works	Cowper's works
Political economy	Pindar's works
Ures' dictionary	Views of Louisiana
Osian's poems	Italy by lady Morgan
Scott's Infantry	France by [illegible] do.
Reid's works	United States and Great Britain
Sterne's works	Military dictionary
Hume's essays	Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle
Hallam's middle age	
Hume's England	
Recollections of the peninsula	
Gillie's Greece	

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemong & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of *Goods,* selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. '46

Wholesale Hat Store.

315 *King-street.*

ELI T. HOYT & CO.

HAVE lately received from New-York and Philadelphia, the largest and most extensive stock of *Hats* ever offered in this market, viz:

1000 real La Fayette Beaver Hats
1000 do. Castor do.
2000 do. water proof oval Roram
2000 common do.
800 dozen fine and coarse wool Hats
100 do morocco Hats

Also, a complete assortment of Hat trimmings.

The above stock is all fresh, and will be sold very cheap; and they earnestly solicit their country friends and customers when in town, to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted, *Rabbit Skins,* in any quantity, in exchange for Hats; for which 37½ cents per doz. will be given.

Charleston, 1st February, 1825. 4t43

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1t

More good Beer!

THE subscriber has now supplied himself with hops and malt, in abundance, and of the best quality; which will enable him to brew any quantity of the best kind of *Malt Liquor,* commonly called "*strong beer.*" He now has on hand, two or three hundred gallons of the first quality of Beer, which is warranted to keep well; and which he will sell by the barrel, gallon, or smaller measure—at 25 cents per gallon, by the barrel; or 30 cents for a single gallon. He intends keeping a supply of this beer, and will be thankful for orders from a distance, for any quantity. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. 3t47

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods,* at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly,* any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

Dec. 13, 1824. SAM'L. LANDER.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig,* almost new, with a first rate *harness* to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13. '36

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1825. Aspasia Earle *versus* James H. Fergison: Original attachment levied on a wagon, one watch, and other articles.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, ordered therefore that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there replevy plead or demur or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property condemned accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of January, 1825.

6t49 ISAAC CRATON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1824. David Ensley, sen. *vs.* David Ensley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in [illegible] other state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to plantiff's demand.

6t48 D. MOCK, Cl'k.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson *versus* James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall term, 1824: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, *vs.* Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless the aforesaid William Kerr appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill judgment will be taken, pro confesso, against him, and heard ex parte.

6t51 JOHN N. HART, C. M. E. F.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton,* to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ one or two journeymen, to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington, Feb. 7th, 1825. 3t47